

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE LEGAL-TENDER BILL.

Action by the Ways and Means Committee.

Non-Concurrence with the Senate Amendments.

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LOYAL HEARTS BURSTING WITH JOY.

Mr. Faulkner Pronounces the Rebellion a Failure.

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BENEFITS FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

WAR BULLETIN.

Official.
To Brig.-Gen. F. W. Lander.

The President directs me to say that he has observed with pleasure the activity and enterprise manifested by yourself and the officers and soldiers of your command. You have shown how much may be done in the worst weather and worst roads by a spirited officer at the head of a small force of brave men unwilling to waste life in camp when the enemies of their country are within reach. Your brilliant success is a happy presage of what may be expected when the Army of the Potomac shall be led to the field by their gallant general.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

THE LEGAL-TENDER BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means, in a protracted session this morning, debated and voted upon the several amendments made by the Senate to the first two sections of the Legal-Tender bill. Messrs. Corning, Morrill, Horton, and Stratton voted throughout to concur in all the changes of principle. Messrs. Stevens, Spaulding, Hooper, and Maynard adhered to all the distinctive features of the bill, as passed by the House. The vote thus standing four to four, those amendments of the Senate were not concurred in which make the issue of new notes one hundred millions instead of one hundred and fifty millions, which include the fifty millions authorized July 17, require the interest on the bonds and notes to be paid in coin, make the twenty-year bonds redeemable after five years, authorize the conversion of notes, in sums not less than \$100, into 7 3-10 bonds, make the funded 6 per cents redeemable after five years, and payable in twenty years, instead of redeemable after twenty years as the House directed, and authorize the borrowing of the bonds on the market for what they will fetch. The amendments are printed in this issue of THE TRIBUNE. Those concurred in by the Committee are numbered 1, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17. Non-concurred in are 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15.

Numerous letters were read to the Committee by Mr. Stevens, advising the passage of the Legal-Tender bill without the specie interest clause, and resolutions to that effect from Chambers of Commerce in Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee. Mr. Washburne, just arrived from Illinois, represented the demand for the bill as universal and impatient. There is no prospect of a nearer agreement of the Committee. It is probable that in the House non-concurrence with the Senate will have a small majority.

THE VICTORY IN CONGRESS.

The news from Donelson and from Savannah was read aloud to-day at the opening of the sessions from the Clerk's desks of the two Houses. Vice-President Hamlin, beaming with joy, said to the crowd in the galleries, which checked its huzzing at his rising from his seat, "It is in order to burrah—it is in order, boys!" The congratulations of Senators were wild, but the enthusiasm of the House was wilder. Later in the day, artillery salutes from the circling camps on both sides of the Potomac hailed the victories. The joy through the city was electric, but through it all arose the serpent head of compromise, and the call of a reconstruction of the Union upon the old relations of Slavery to Freedom was heard anew, and traitorous sniveling of peace and the instant reduction of the army.

MR. FAULKNER ON THE REBELLION.

It is reported to-night upon the authority of a telegram from Gen. Banks, that Mr. Faulkner has within a day or two made a speech at Marlborough in which he expressed the opinion that the rebellion was a failure, and advised his hearers to make the best terms possible for themselves with the United States.

THE MICHIGAN AND CHICAGO CANAL.

The House Military Committee are considering a bill to enlarge the Michigan and Chicago Canal to the capacity for ships. It heard to-day a delegation from Illinois, and examined their plans for the improvement, including the deepening of the Illinois River to the Mississippi, through which the canal and river pass. They have agreed to surrender their property and jurisdiction to the Government for awhile at least, and to receive the tolls in payment for the interest on the investment. Mr. Blair, Chairman, has been authorized to report a bill for the week.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE REBEL TERRITORY.

In the informal discussion on the motion—subsequently, for reasons of courtesy, withdrawn—to refer Senator Harris's bill for the Provisional Government of the Rebel States to the Committee on Territories, the fact came out, already well known in Congressional circles, that the Territorial Committees of both Houses have nearly matured a bill for the government of what were once States of the South. It is understood that this bill is much more radical and broader in its scope than that introduced by Mr. Harris. It proposes to divide the whole Rebel country into Territories organized as if embracing newly-settled lands under Territorial Governments, the or-

ganic law of which, taking no notice of any of the peculiar institutions of the late Rebel States, shall treat them as Free Territories.

THE ARMY UNIFORMS.

A Board of Officers, consisting of Gens. Butterfield, McDowell, Kearney, Sykes, Willard, and DeRussay, will convene to-morrow, to see what changes can profitably be made in the army uniforms. It is supposed that their suggestions, if adopted, will save the Government about \$4,000,000 yearly, and give our soldiers uniforms possessing some beauty and a little comfort.

PRIZES FOR SOLDIERS.

Senator Wilson gave notice to-day of a bill for the distribution of prizes among soldiers of the United States, who distinguish themselves in battle.

NOMINATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive session, to-day passed upon a number of military nominations and debated one of a brigadier from the Pacific side.

MILITARY EXECUTION.

Private Samuel H. Calhoun, of Company A, 2d Kentucky Regiment, was hung at Bardonia, Kentucky, on the 5th inst. He had been convicted by Court-Martial "of going without written permission beyond the limits of his regimental camp near Bardonia, and entering the premises of one William Sutherland, a citizen, whom he first enticed from his house and then wantonly shot so that he died."

THE CASE OF GORDON, THE SLAYER.

Chief Justice Taney this morning delivered the opinion in the case of Gordon the slave trader, denying the motion made by Judge Dean for the writ of prohibition to prevent his execution on the ground of a want of power in the Court to review proceedings in criminal cases to restrain the action of a ministerial officer. The application was based on alleged irregularity in the New-York Circuit Court. Application will be made to the President in behalf of Gordon on the same ground.

THE ADVERTISEMENT FOR HORSES.

The House Committee on Contracts have been discharged from further consideration of Quartermaster Van Vleet's advertisement for horses. The Committee says the shortness of the notice for bids was owing to pressing necessity. They are perfectly satisfied with his integrity, and his action in the premises was with a view only to the public interest.

MARSHAL FOR MISSOURI.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Thomas B. Wallace as Marshal for the District of Missouri.

THE OPERATIONS IN MISSOURI.

This forenoon Gen. Halleck telegraphed to Gen. McClellan the gratifying news that Gen. Curtis, in pursuit of Gen. Price's fleeing army, has so far been eminently successful. He had up to yesterday captured one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Captains, and more privates, &c., than he could by any possibility just then take due care of. This means evidently that he has succeeded in breaking up Gen. Price's army.

TROPHIES OF THE WAR.

The War Department to-day received by express a number of Secession flags, trophies of the victory at Mill Spring and Fort Henry.

THANKS TO OUR HEROES.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent a congratulatory letter to Commodore Foote, and one to Commodore Goldsborough. The officers and men under their respective commands are also highly complimented for their heroic achievements accomplished under extraordinary circumstances, and after surmounting great and almost insuperable difficulties, while the hearts and wishes of the nation have been with them through the long trials they have endured, and most sincerely. The Secretary says: "We rejoice with you on the success which you have obtained."

THE MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

Yesterday the military telegraph, the line of the American Telegraph Company, and those of the Western Union Company, were connected with the headquarters of Major-General McClellan, and put in direct communication with Gen. Buell at Louisville, Gen. Halleck at St. Louis, and Commodore Foote at Cairo. By the arrangement the messages of the General-in-Chief to each commander were repeated at the same time to the others.

PROMPT PROMOTION.

Honors follow swift on the heels of victory. Immediately on the receipt of the telegraphic news, announcing the capture of Fort Donelson, the Secretary of War sent the name of Gen. Grant to the President for nomination to the Senate as Major-General, as a reward for his gallant services.

THE CASE OF GEN. GORMAN—CHARGES AGAINST

THE REV. MR. NEILL RETRACTED.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I have been informed that the allusion to the acts of the Rev. E. D. Neill, in my communication published in your daily of the 10th ult., are incorrect, and do that gentleman injustice. Not wishing or intending to wrong any man, I take this opportunity of making the correction as broad and full as were the statements. It is unnecessary for me to say that the allusion to him was purely incidental, his acts being no part of the matter in controversy. In justice to myself, I desire also to state that the statements referring to the conduct of Mr. Neill were made to me as stated, by parties whom I believed to be truthful and reliable; but that they were probably mistaken in the matter, and did not fully understand the facts in the case. The fact that I did not know, and never saw Mr. Neill, is sufficient evidence that I could not have had any desire or intention to wrong or injure him, in any respect.

W. C. DOUGLASS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, Feb. 16, 1862.

The propeller Planter arrived this afternoon from Baltimore, having on board the sub-marine cable to be laid across the bay from this point to Cape Charles.

The line has already been completed from Wilmington, Del., to Cape Charles, and also from the headquarters of Gen. Wool about a mile and a half up the beach to the place selected for the crossing.

The line will be sunk in a few days; and as soon as the necessary arrangement can be made this department will be connected directly by telegraph with Washington and New-York, and the Government and the public will become informed of the important news transmitted hence from twelve to twenty-four hours earlier than at present.

The line will be under the management of Mr. W. H. Hees of the United States Military Telegraph, and will be of the greatest value to the Government.

The Ferdinand sailed this afternoon. Wind N. E.; weather clear.

In anticipation of a visit from the Secretary of War, the 10th New-York Regiment was ordered to parade at 7 o'clock this morning, and the Secretary was to be received by a salute and other honors.

EVACUATION OF BOWLING GREEN.

Pursuit of the Rebels.

THE BRIDGES AND RAILROAD DESTROYED.

Part of Bowling Green Burned.

THE REBEL FORCES IN RETREAT

Gen. Buell Going in Person with 80,000 Men to the Cumberland.

TEN MORE OHIO REGIMENTS ORDERED FORWARD.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

This morning's Commercial has the following special dispatch:

"On learning that the Rebels were evacuating Bowling Green, Gen. Buell ordered a forced march by Gen. Mitchell, to save, if possible, the railroad and turnpike bridges on Big Barren River. They, however, had all been destroyed when Gen. Mitchell reached the banks of the river.

"The brigades of Gen. Breckinridge and Gen. Hindman were, until Thursday evening, at Woodland station.

"The Rebels left nothing at Bowling Green except a few old wagons.

"A part of the town, it is reported, is being burnt.

"It is believed now that no Rebel forces exist in Kentucky east of the direct road from Bowling Green via Franklin to Nashville.

"General Crittenden is trying to organize another army at Carthage, on the south bank of the Cumberland. This is the only Rebel force on the line from Bowling Green to Nashville.

"Gen. Breckinridge's and Hindman's Brigades have fallen back on Russellville, where General Buckner's and Floyd's Brigades have been stationed for some time. Generals Johnston and Hardee were also believed to be at that point on Friday.

"It is believed that with the exception of the above brigades the whole Rebel army has been moved to Fort Donelson and Clarksville.

"What movements may have been made by the Rebel forces can only be conjectured, but the probabilities are that they have concentrated their whole force on the Cumberland.

"If, however, they have not done so the divisions of Generals Nelson and Mitchell will be ample to cope with all they may have between Bowling Green and Nashville.

"It is believed that the Divisions of Generals McCook and Thomas embarked at the mouth of Salt River, on steamers for Cumberland, on Saturday night, and that yesterday the troops, who have been in camps of instruction at Bardonia, were at Louisville, embarking for the Cumberland.

"Three Indiana regiments and a battery of artillery leave New-Albany to-day.

"The aggregate of these reinforcements is perhaps 40,000.

"Gen. Buell, we understand, goes with Gen. McCook's division, to take command in person on the Cumberland, where our forces will be by to-morrow night 80,000. While he pursues the enemy on the Cumberland with his tremendous force, their flank and rear are pressed by the heavy divisions under Gens. Nelson and Mitchell.

"Since writing the above, we learn that ten regiments now in Ohio camps are ordered at once to the Cumberland."

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1862.

MR. HARRIS (Rep., Iowa) presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in regard to the recently discovered gold mines in California. Referred.

Several petitions for the emancipation of the slaves were presented.

MR. HARRIS (Rep., N. Y.) presented a petition from citizens of New-York, asking that the full rank of Major-General be conferred on General John E. Wool.

MR. LATHAM (Dem., Cal.) from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing a survey in relation to the telegraph to the Amos River.

On motion of Mr. NESMITH (Ind., Oregon), the joint resolution relative to the mode of the payment of the awards for settling the Oregon and Washington War Debt was taken up.

MR. LANE (Rep., Ind.) asked to have a dispatch read, received by Gen. McClellan, of the capture of Fort Donelson by the land forces of the United States.

There was laughter on the floor and the galleries when it was said that Floyd had escaped.

The dispatch was greeted with loud applause in the galleries.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT—That's all right. [Renewed applause.]

VICE-PRESIDENT—The Chair rules that such applause is neither approving or censuring the Senator. [Laughter.]

MR. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) said, he had information that the City of Savannah, in the State of Georgia, had also been taken. [Renewed applause.]

The resolution in regard to the Oregon War Debt was then passed.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, the bill to change and regulate the Circuit and District Courts for the Northern District of New-York was taken up and passed.

MR. FOOTE (Rep., Va.) asked to have a dispatch read from a Rebel source, in regard to the victories at Fort Donelson and Savannah. [Loud applause in the galleries.]

MR. FOSTER (Rep., Conn.) asked whether it was in order to cheer Rebel accounts.

MR. FOOTE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to transfer the continuation of the Capitol extension and the erection of a dome from the War Department to the Department of the Interior.

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.), the bill to provide for the better organization of the cavalry forces of the United States was taken up.

MR. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) thought that fifty regiments, which the bill provides for, was too large a number. Each regiment cost about a million a year, causing an immense expenditure. He moved to reduce the number to thirty.

MR. GRIMES said that the number of cavalry wanted would depend on the character of the war. If it was to be a guerrilla war, then we should need a large force of cavalry. He moved to lay the bill on the table for the present.

MR. HARRIS was in favor of the motion. He thought we could tell better about the matter in thirty days. He thought the expense was not so large as estimated. Eleven regiments were set down to the State of New-York; only three of these were full, and several were mere skeleton regiments.

MR. FOSTER said that it was evident from the dispatches received that we should want more cavalry, as a man called Floyd had stolen away from Fort Donelson and we needed cavalry to catch him.

MR. JOHNSON (Un., Tenn.) asked consent to offer a joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to the officers and soldiers and seamen of the army and navy for their heroic gallantry, under the providence of God, for the brilliant victories they have achieved over the enemies of the Constitution and the Union.

The resolution was passed.

MR. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) hoped they would not make any reduction in the cavalry force in consequence of any news yet received. The war was not over. There were other battle-fields yet to be won. He hoped there would only be a reduction of the force to forty regiments.

MR. WILLEY (Rep., Va.) agreed with the Chairman of the Military Committee that the war was not over. He knew enough of the Southern people to know that they would still continue to fight. He hoped that the Senate would consider well before they reduce this arm of the service. He thought that we should have Governments in the States to support, and it would require cavalry to reduce the numerous guerrilla bands that would spring up. Cavalry alone was competent to such service.

MR. FESSENDEN modified his amendment so as to reduce the cavalry regiments to 40 instead of 30.

MR. WILSON thought that 30 of those regiments to-day were skeleton regiments. They were scattered over the country. We will have to purchase 10,000 horses to mount even 40 regiments.

MR. DOOLITTLE (Rep., Wis.), disliked legislation on a "pandemonium," which seemed to be the case regarding cavalry. Before the battle of Bull Run we wanted to cavalry. After that we went to the other extreme and authorized about 80 regiments. We now propose to swing back again.

Mr. Fessenden's amendment was adopted by Yeas 25, Nays 19.

MR. DOOLITTLE offered an amendment, as a proviso, that if the officers ordered out of the United States to take their uniforms and equipments they pay for the same at the original cost.

MR. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) thought that officers should receive pay for their time, and that should be sufficient. This amendment would be rather like putting the Government into the old clothes business.

After some further discussion, the bill was laid over. Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.) asked and readily obtained permission to make a statement relative to Fort Donelson.

And profound silence. MR. COLFAX said Gen. McClellan had authorized him to inform the House that he had just received a dispatch from Cairo, informing him of the arrival of the gunboat Carondelet at that place, bringing the news of the capture of Fort Donelson yesterday, by the land forces of the United States, with 15,000 prisoners, including Gen. A. Sidney Johnston, and Gen. Buckner. Gen. Floyd ran and escaped. The loss on both sides is very heavy.

Applause and laughter greeted the latter part of the speech.

MR. COLFAX was surrounded by members to hear further news.

MR. WASHBURN (Rep., Ill.)—I want the gentleman from Indiana to state that Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who commanded the land forces that captured the Fort in Illinois, and from Galena, in my district.

MR. MALLORY (Un., Ky.) in view of this gentleman's statement, moved that the House adjourn.

MR. COLFAX said that he had further news from Fort Donelson from Rebel sources.

Cries—"Let's have it." "Go to the desk and read it." "Read it." "Read it."

THE SPEAKER called the House to order.

And deep silence. MR. COLFAX then read the dispatch as brought by the gunboat Carondelet, from the capture of Fort Donelson, etc.

This was greeted with applause on the floor and in the galleries.

During the reading of this brief but intensely exciting dispatch, just sufficiently long, and fraught with tidings to stir the hearts of all patriotic men, there was an evident effort to restrain the feelings which at its conclusion burst forth in a single shout and clapping of hands, such as were never heard in the hall before.

For the first time the professional etiquette of the Reporter's Gallery was broken, and this at all times orderly, amid the disorderly portion of the House, echoed with the note of joy which in full volume rose from floor and galleries.

In vain the punctilious Speaker struck his gavel to bring back the House to order. None could see propriety or impropriety of rules in such an indulgence of patriotic feelings, and the rejoicing was unobscured upon the floor. Members sprang from their seats, and rushed around Mr. Colfax as a common center, he retreating to the open space outside the seats. Here congratulations went on as space as the dispatch went from hand to hand. Amid the throng the venerable Mr. McKim, from Kentucky, Mr. Crittenden, with his gray hair, was most distinguishable, and for some minutes wherever he moved he encountered the outstretched hands of his compatriots, who congratulated him on the glorious event which had cleared Old Kentucky of the fiend who had so long held it in his grasp.

Old Kentucky of the fiend who had so long held it in his grasp, and with a beaming face, did the old patriot respond to the general feeling.

The speaker had a busy time of it with his carrying gavel, but for some time to no purpose, as it was felt that there was no indecorum committed in such a demonstration of joyous and loyal feeling over the victories of the Union.

MR. WRIGHT (Un., Penn.) moved an adjournment. Disordered.

The House evidently at this time was not in proper condition for business.

MR. MALLORY moved to discharge the Committee on the Conduct of the War, as from the good news this morning there seemed to be no further use for them.

This was greeted with loud laughter and cries of "Agreed."

MR. WASHBURN remarked that the news was so gratifying that the House evidently was in no temper for business. He suggested that the House adjourn.

The House again refused to adjourn.

MR. GOOCH (Rep., Mass.) addressed the House in favor of the latest resolution authorizing the appointment of a stenographer for the Committee on the Conduct of the War. He called upon Mr. Wickliffe to state on what authority the latter on Friday made the allegation against the Committee as to the manner in which they performed their duties. If the gentleman had any authority for the allegations, he (Mr. Gooch) would yield the floor for him to make the statement.

MR. WICKLIFFE (Un., Ky.) repeated what he had before said, namely, that he had seen it stated that the Committee had the General-in-Chief before them, whom they had interrogated, and that Gen. McClellan gave an answer which at least satisfied him.

MR. GOOCH asked—By what authority do you make the assertion?

MR. WICKLIFFE answered, Will you deny the fact?

MR. GOOCH—Again ask, What authority have you?

MR. WICKLIFFE—And I ask whether you deny the fact?

MR. GOOCH presumed the gentleman made a statement on a newspaper paragraph. He had fully free to say that the General-in-Chief was before the Committee, but by no means, by invitation. He was free to suppose that this House had too much respect for those who compose the Committee to suppose they would ask him any question pertaining to the conduct of the war which he would object to answer. His testimony was not taken. That the Committee had an interview with Gen. McClellan was true, but that he was called a traitor was not true, and it was totally without foundation that the Committee had taken any testimony affecting any man without giving him fair and full opportunity to answer the charge. The Committee was not a Star Chamber Court, as had been charged.

MR. WICKLIFFE asked, did you hear me say so?

MR. GOOCH—I heard somebody say so on Friday. The Committee had summoned before them only such witnesses as were necessary to the investigation. The Committee had deemed it their duty to keep to themselves what they had heard from witnesses. They had made no revelations to individuals, or to newspapers, which members might read in absence of the report being made. He did not believe Congress had done its whole duty when it had made the necessary appropriations. It was the duty of Congress to remain in session, and every member should be in his place to contribute by all means to the recovery of the Union and sustain the Administration in crushing out the rebellion.

The relations between the Committee and the Executive, Secretary of War, and all other officers of the Cabinet, are of the most cordial character. The officers and men going into the field should be assured that they are supported and sustained by every branch of the Government, whether in victory or defeat, provided they fight manfully in the field. He trusted we would lose no more battles, as we only put the men we have now in the field against the enemy. The fall of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Roanoke Island, and Bowling Green is but the beginning of the series of victories in the history of the rebellion.

The Committee have, from the outset, been a unit

in everything they have attempted or undertaken, and he felt authorized to say, if there is anything they desire more than another it is fighting, for fighting only will crush out the rebellion, and the sooner this fighting could be done the better. The object of the war being the maintenance of the Constitution, without alteration or amendment, a war which shall cease only when the last vestige of rebellion, and treason shall be crushed out.

MR. BLAIR (Rep., Mo.) referred to what he said on Friday, and in confirmation of the truth of his statement, read a copy of a dispatch furnished by a gentleman on Gen. Patterson's staff, as follows:

Cairo, Mo., February 17, 1862. [This was Saturday, 1862.]

MR. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) gave his recollection that the battle of Bull Run was fought against his wishes and judgment, under the pressure of high authority, and further that he deserved to be dismissed from the army for thus yielding his consent.

MR. BLAIR replied that all understood the statement which was heretofore made by Mr. Richardson, but the latter had further related that Gen. Scott, in answer to a question by the President, disclaimed that the President had influenced him in risking the battle. It would not do for the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) to omit this important admission.

MR. STEVENS replied he did not wish to vindicate anybody; he was no censor partisan; he merely wanted to ascertain the truth.

MR. BLAIR said the gentleman's recollection was true as far as it went, but it was incorrect in omitting so much of the statement in relation to the interview as relieved the President from the responsibility of that battle.

MR. MAYNARD (Un., Tenn.) said that it was reported by Secessionists, after the battle of Bull Run, that Gen. Patterson sympathized with the South, and that he would soon be freed acting with it. And it was also openly expressed by Secessionists that Gen. Patterson was greatly wanting in loyalty and fidelity to the Government.

MR. BIDDLE (Dem., Pa.) said Gen. Patterson was his townsman, and constituent. He had no knowledge from personal observation of the army which Gen. Patterson commanded in July last. At that time he (Mr. Biddle) was in military service in part of Virginia within the scope of Gen. McClellan's command. A large number of his constituents, friends, neighbors, and connections were with Gen. Patterson, and he never heard from them anything but what was in the highest respect favorable to Gen. Patterson, and expressive of confidence in his ability. Some of the officers in high rank in the army, together with those in civil life, were on his staff, and none of them, he believed, ever brought a charge against him. Whatever was detrimental to that gentleman was merely rumors and hearsay, which the gentleman from Tennessee repeated. Mr. Biddle caused to be read an extract from Gen. Scott's report concerning Gen. Patterson's conduct in the operations in Mexico, and also referred to the fact that Gen. Patterson rendered services in the war of 1812.

MR. GOOCH, resuming, said that if Mr. Blair and Stevens had any important revelations to make on their own responsibility, the